













A Showcase of Resources for Working with Smallholder Farmers

Presented
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Outline

• Small ruminant project team has created different resources for the easiness of farmers/facilitators and for themselves during their field activities.

 All the resources were designed according to challenges encountered during project activities

 Small ruminant team tried to came over all the challenges by creating the following resources

Resources are:

BCS Protocol and trainings

Commcare App

Extension material

FAMACHA

Facilitator guide

BCS Protocol & Trainings

 BCS helps management decisions regarding health, and quantity and quality of feed needed to optimize performance.

 developed presentation, factsheets as well as BCS measuring sheet for body condition scoring of sheep and goat.

 delivered trainings on BCS to local farmers and to collaborative organizations.





Extension Material

 The aim of developing extension materials to deliver the information correctly and effectively.

1. Module

- SR Management
- Diseases
- Feeding practices
- Vaccination
- Treatment
- Breeds



Continued.....

2. Factsheets

- **FMD**
- PPR
- **CCPP**
- Diarrhea
- Ticks Infestation
- Vaccination
- Brucellosis
- **BCS**
- Creep feeding







دست هڪ عام ۽ مهانگو مسئلو آهي جيڪو هر عمر جي ڀڪري ۽ رڍ کي متاثر ڪري سگهي ٿو. دست معدي جو مسئلر آهي جئين ۾ چائورن جون پراڙيون نرم ۽ پائيدار ٿي وينديون آهن، ڪڏهن ڪڏهن رت يا بلغم جهڙا داؤ لڳل هوندا آهن. انهي جا ڪيترائي مختلف سبب آهن. انهي سان گذ موت جو سبب بثجي سگهن ٿا. جانورن کي دستن جهڙيون هلندڙ بيماريون واڌ جي شرح گهٽائڻ وارونقصان يه ڪري سگهن ٿيون.

جانور وقفي وقفي کاتيو، نرم پٽڙو ڇيڻو ڪري ٿو، جيڪو جانورن جي جسم جي چوڌاري يا تنگن ۽ پڇ جي هيٺيان جمع ڻي ويندو آهي. دستن سان گڏ رت اچڻ جي شڪايت بہ هوندي آهي. جيئوڻيڪ جانورن کي قدرتي طور تني نرم دست ٿي

گهن تا جذهن تـ سرسبز خوراک کانن سان بـ هلڪا دست ٿين ٿا. دستن واري بيماري جي ڪري وزن گهٽائڻ . بک جي گهتتائي، سستي، ذهني پريشاني يا بخار جو سبب بثجندي آهي. مخصوص نشانين جي لاءِ هيٺ ڏنل چارت کي چيڪ ڪريو

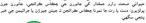
جانورن ۾ دستن جي بيماري ڪيئن ٿئي ٿي؟ بكرين يا رون ۾ دست هيٺين ٻڌايل ڪنهن به ڳالهه جي ڪري ٿي سگهن ٿا.



- كبون وارا انفيكشن: كيوا" كوردييني سان دسجندر جيوزا آهن جيكي ساگر ۾ اڳاھ واري ڄاو ٽي ۾ ڻ جي ڪري ڄائو رن وڃ ۾ منتقل ٿيندا آھن ۾ اڳا ڪيترن ئي مهينن جا خراب ٿي سگهن ٿا. خاص ڪري ٿڏي يا سخت موسر وار وقت ڪيڙا گهٽ تعداد ۾ نقصان پهچائيندا آهن. پر وڏي قسر جا انفيڪ طور تي جوان ڦرڙن يا نسل وارن جانورن ۾ سخت جلاب ۽ بيماري جو سب آهن. بُحَري يا ردِ بِين گڏجي هلندڙ جانور جهڙوڪ پڪري. ردِ. ڳٽون يا اٿ جيوڙن مان متاثر ٿي سگهن ٿا.
- جرائيمن سبب انفيكشن: بكري يا رد بر آلوده خوراك يا پاڻي جي كري جراثيم ئي سگهن ٿا. صحتمند جانور قدرتي طور تي بغيرنقصان جي جرائير پاڻ سان گڏ کئي هلندا آهن. پرخوراڪ جي غير مناسب استعمال، گاڏين ۾ اچڻ وڃڻ يا خوراڪ ۾ اوچتو تبديلي جي ڪري بيماري ۾ مبتلاء ئي سگهن ٿا.
- خوراک جی اوچتو تبدیلی:چرائی واری گاه جر جلدی وژن ، سائرگاه ، نمخیات واری خوراک جهزوک کشک یا جزا يا خاص بوتن جو استعمال ڪرڻ سان دست ئي سگهن ٿا.

دست يا جلاب واري بيماري جو معائنو













Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

although they do not occur in the same location every year. Highest incidences are found in youn stock less than two years old and can kill up to 90% of infected animals.

closely related to the virus that causes rinderpest, a similar disease in cattle. Rinderpest was successfully eradicated from the entire globe in the last decade, and there are hopes that PPR car be similarly eradicated by 2030.

What signs are shown by animals affected by PPR

- Runny nose and eyes, diarrhea, fever, stop eating, sores in mouth that get covered by a white scum
- . Pneumonia, which can cause severe breathing difficulty In severe outbreaks, animals especially young ones die without showing any sign
- Disease spread through direct contact, which exposes new animals to the virus in secretions from infected ones (faeces, saliva, nasal discharges, tears, etc.). Animals can also be infected if they use water/feed troughs, bedding, etc used by infected animals
- some of which do not show clinical signs e.g. at mandis, grazing in communal areas, contact with sick animals within a village or with nomadic herds

ow is PPR diagnosed?

- Always suspect PPR if you see any combination of:

- Dead animals often have thickened, dark lungs, as well as darkened/reddened intestines or an enlarged gall bladder









Enhancing small ruminant production to benefit farming families in Sindh and Puniab. Pakistar

PPR is one of the most important viral diseases of small ruminants. It opens the door to many other infections and has large impacts on animal production. It is common in December-February and reaching their peak in April,

PPR is an infectious disease affecting goats (especially) and sheep. It is caused by a virus that is

- Often many animals in a household or village are affected
- ow do animals get PPR and how is it spread?
- Disease is often spread by movement of infected animals

- . Sudden onset of illness with fever, discharge from
- eyes/mouth/nose and diarrhoea
- Breathing problems/pneumonia
- High death rate
- . Vets may take blood samples from sick and healthy animals t





استان میں بھیر بری کے بچوں میں شرح اموات ایک عموی بات ہے۔ کریپ فیڈ تگ بھیر بری کے بچوں کوروز مرہ کی خوراک (دوده، چرائی ، چارہ) کے ساتھ ساتھ اچھے معیار کی اضافی خوراک دینے کا طریقہ ہے جوان جانوروں کی شرح اموات میں کمی اوروزن میں اضافہ کا باعث بنراہے۔



کریے فیڈنگ کے فوائد Advatages of Creep Feeding

- 1) کریپ فیڈنگ بھیڑ بکری کے بچوں کی بقامیں موڑ طریقے سے بہتری لاتی ہے۔ جیساکہ سندھ میں کیے گئے گزشتہ تجربے میں دیکھا گیا کدروائتی طرز پریالے گئے بھیر بری کے بچول میں شرح اموات %33 فصد جبکہ کریپ فیڈ تگ ہے
- یا لے گئے بچوں میں شرح اموات %17 فیصدر ہی۔ 2) کریپ فیڈنگ پریالے گئے بھیڑ بحری کے بچے اچھاوزن حاصل کرتے ہیں جس سے منڈی میں انہیں فروخت کرنے پر بھی اچھی رقم وصول کی جاسکتی ہے۔
 - 3) كريب فيدُ مُك ع فارم يهيكا نقصان كيه بغير جيو في بجول كي بهتر افزائش كرسكتا ب-

کریے فیڈ نگ شروع کے کروائیں؟ When to Start Creep Feeding



عام طور پر بھیر بکری کے بچل میں 3 شنے کی عمرے کریپ فیڈنگ شروع کروائی جاتی ہے اوراس کو 6 ماہ کی عمرتک جاری رکھا جاتا ہے۔ نوث: اگرچھوٹے بچ کریپ فیڈ نہ کھا تیں تو مادہ جانوروں کوان کے ساتھ کریپ ایریا میں کچھون کیلئے چھوڑ ویٹا جا ہے۔











Continued....

3. Pictorial factsheets

- Brucellosis
- Diarrhea
- Creep feeding





Isolate goat or sheep with

diarrhea from the rest of the

herd. Sick kid or lamb should be

and water after handling or

treating affected animals.

XX MMM

NNNN Gradually introduce nev

feed over 1 week, even

longer for starchy food like

(REEP FEEDING

Advantages

When to start it



of young goats and sheep and can increase resilience to disease



Cost-effective as it prevents feed consumption by





and kids for successful grazing after weaning



Lambs and kids can fetch higher prices



How much to feed CREEP FEED PER DAY to offer to young



Facilitator Guide

 The purpose of developing facilitator guide to provide roadmap for facilitators.

Facilitator guide covered:

- Overview session
- Objectives
- Technical sessions
- Topics (creep feeding, brucellosis and diarrhea)
- Activities

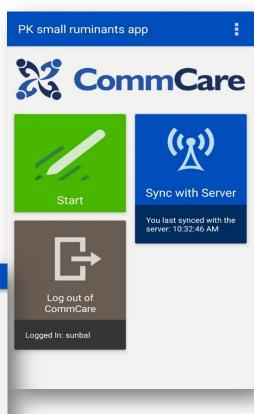
CommCare App

- Build a smarter data collection app that works offline and tracks data overtime with Commcare.
- Commcare used for easy data collection, decision support, better supervision and job aid during project trials and other activities.

Questionnaires developed for field activities:

- Eid surveys
- Village workshop and FGDs
- Household registration
- Creep registered animals
- Creep record animal measurement
- KAP surveys
- Project evaluation and monitoring tool





FAMACHA

- Already commercially available tool to access anemia.
- Used this technique during research trials as well as trained farmers regarding FAMACHA
- We used FAMACHA as a research tool to identify anemic condition of animal
- In 'Hc' (Haemonchus contortus) areas,
 FAMACHA could be used for effective drench decision-making



Thank You





'Together









